



1—Remarkable photograph of a mine exploding under a railroad bridge in a section of the front held by the Americans. 2—Group of inhabitants of Pecourt-St. Quentin reunited at Arras after their deliverance from the Huns. 3—Three Belgian patrols creeping forward toward the German lines.



HUN GAS STORM APPROACHING AMERICAN TROOPS



This photograph, taken in a region occupied by the American forces, shows the approach of a German gas storm. The Yanks are putting on their gas masks.

DODGING ONE OF JERRY'S SHELLS



This remarkable British official photograph, taken on the western front in France at the instant an enemy shell exploded, is an incident in the advance on Bapaume. A Tommy while doing a little sewing on his shirt outside a captured German hut is disturbed by the shell.

YANK AMMUNITION DEPOT BLOWN UP



This photograph shows the explosion of an American ammunition depot behind the lines. With his camera adjusted to photograph the depot, the operator stood ready to "shoot" when a German shell struck the depot. The photographer released as the building was blown to atoms.

ROUGH SURGERY ON FIELD



A Canadian soldier, whose arm had been broken by a piece of shrapnel, calls for a "fag" as soon as the surgeon has finished his work. The arm was set in the emergency by the use of a bayonet scabbard and the handle of an entrenching tool, which were used as an improvised pair of splints. Photograph shows a comrade lighting the Tommy's cigarette.

Served Him Right.

A man called up for his medical examination was very concerned as to his liability of getting passed into a grade which would mean military service. So he thought his best plan was to get the military officer on one side, which he did, and told him he was very anxious to get into grade 3, and promised him \$50 if he could manage it for him. The bargain was accepted, and after his examination he asked the officer how he had fared, which brought forth the reply that after much difficulty he had succeeded in getting him passed grade 3. The man at once handed over the money, expressing to the officer his grateful thanks, and as he took the money the latter said:

"Yes, it was a difficult thing getting you passed grade 3; as a matter of fact, if it hadn't been for me they would have turned you down altogether."

NEW WAGE PLAN AFFECTS MANY

Men of Steelton Plant of Bethlehem Company Get a Substantial Increase.

RESULT OF EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Overtime Workers Benefit Largely by Revision—Employees to Have Opportunity to Confer With the Management Concerning Grievances.

Virtually every employee of the Steelton plant of the Bethlehem Steel company, Harrisburg, Pa., except the salaried men, is affected by a new plan of payment announced, under which the eight-hour day is introduced, effective from October 1 last, and providing time-and-a-half pay for work done in excess of eight hours in any day.

Announcement also was made that a plan had been adopted whereby the employees will have means of bringing before the management problems affecting their working conditions.

It was stated at the Steelton offices that the eight-hour-day plan is similar to that recently adopted by the United States Steel corporation. The system of pay will result in material increases in the pay of men who work more than eight hours a day, but it is impossible even to approximate the aggregate amount of increase in the payrolls.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

There are 3,000 union machinists in Toronto, Canada.

Canada's railway trades represent 150,000 workers.

Barbers at Kansas City, Mo., secured a ten-and-one-half-hour day.

White and colored shoe workers at Mobile, Ala., have organized.

San Diego (Cal.) mill men have secured an eight-hour day.

A new union just formed includes all the retail grocery clerks in Fresno, Cal.

At Sioux City, Ia., the new printers' scale for day work calls for \$27 and \$30 for night work.

In England all private employment agencies have been discontinued since the outbreak of war.

The wage paid to the street cleaners and scavengers of Toronto is \$18 per week, and they demand \$22.

Two policemen are employed by Hendon (Eng.) district council to patrol the streets and the public park.

In the first year of the war possibly 10,000,000 working days were lost by strikes of organized labor workers.

All enemy aliens engaged as hairdressers in England have been ordered to find work of national importance.

A favorable report was ordered by the senate judiciary committee on the bill authorizing dry zones extending five miles around all coal mines.

That eastern Ohio will not fail to meet General Pershing's demand for 700,000 tons of coal weekly from this district was the sentiment expressed at a conference of labor leaders and operators called at Cleveland by Fuel Production Manager J. J. Roby.

Man power in many of the mines in the Westmoreland district in Pennsylvania has fallen off 15 and 20 per cent within the last year, but by working six full days each week the men in the 200 mines expect to keep over a minimum production of 400,000 tons per week.

More than 3,000 members of the Boilermakers and Independent Shipbuilders' union quit work at Portland, Ore., in the shipyards, taking a Saturday half holiday as a protest against the failure of the navy board to announce its decision on wages and working conditions.

The strike of 50 plumbers and steamfitters at the government nitrates plant at Toledo, O., threatened to tie up all work at the institution. The men have been receiving the union scale of 68 cents an hour with time and a half for overtime. They demand a fraction over 84 cents an hour.

That labor unions must not, by strike, interfere with the work of manufacturing war equipment, and that the long-established principles that gave the unions the right to call strikes, cannot now be applied, is the decision of Justice Townsend Scudder, handed down in the New York supreme court.

At a meeting of the workers who struck at the E. W. Bliss company's Brooklyn plant at New York, at which torpedoes and shells are manufactured, it was learned that the men walked out to support the demand of women employees for wages equal to those of the men. Estimates of the employees on strike range from 1,500 to 4,000. Most of the men strikers are of draft age and were given deferred classification.

Vancouver (B. C.) street car men are to receive a minimum of 40 cents an hour and a maximum of 51 cents an hour, two years' service to determine the maximum pay. They receive the eight-hour day and get time and a half for overtime.

The 150,000 shipyard workers in Pacific coast states have been ordered to remain at work Saturday afternoons by their respective iron trades councils, despite efforts of unions in some quarters to declare a Saturday half holiday. Frank C. Miller, secretary of the San Francisco Iron Trades council, announced.

DECIDE AGAINST STRIKE NOW

Dissatisfied Shipbuilders Go Back to Work and Will Wait for Adjustment of Claims.

Several thousand workers at the Squantum (Mass.) branch of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding company refused to work as a protest against what they termed an unfairness on the part of the pay awarded by the adjustment board of the Emergency Fleet corporation. The men returned to work for patriotic reasons.

Electrical workers at Butte, Mont., get \$1 an hour.

Fire fighters at Pittsburg, Kan., have formed a union.

New Orleans elevator constructors are 100 per cent organized.

Plumbers at Burlington, Vt., have secured \$26.50 for a 44-hour week.

Union barbers at Seattle, Wash., have been granted increased pay.

Wages average \$1.38 a day in Germany's engineering industries.

Socialists and Hebrew trades unionists are planning to assist the negroes to organize into a vast labor union.

Women at ordinary work in a French munition plant earn from 6 to 11 francs a day.

There are 17,000 women employed in the Paris offices of the French war department.

British Columbia's lumber mills can produce about 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber each year.

Jamestown (N. Y.) electrical workers have secured 65½ cents an hour and a union shop agreement.

Apprenticeship in his majesty's dock yards has been reduced from six to five years.

Derry (Ireland) bricklayers have gone on strike, demanding 30 cents an hour.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 private employment agencies throughout the United States.

Rabbit trappers in Pembrokeshire, England, are reported to be making as much as \$15 daily.

Girls employed in the British munition works in some districts cultivate the waste ground around the hostels.

Sheerness, England, has followed the example of Canterbury, Gillingham and Strood in employing women scavengers.

Fuel Administrator Garfield approved recommendations by the department of labor for increased wages for miners in the anthracite coal fields.

All Canadian locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters will be asked to make an effort to have the rate 65 cents an hour by May 1, 1919.

More coal was mined from April 1 to September 28 than ever before in any half year period in the history of the American coal industry.

Dissatisfied with the wage advance recently granted them, 500 laborers at the Chicago & Alton railroad shops in Bloomington, Ill., struck.

Planing mill workers in San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties were granted an increase in wages ranging from 50 cents to \$1.25 per day.

The city of Paris has opened 12 municipal butcher shops in the hope of lowering the price of beef. They have met with great success and will soon begin to sell mutton as well.

Boilermakers in the Oakland and Alameda shipyards refused to work when they were refused double pay because of its being a holiday. The other employees of the yards worked a full day.

Increasing demands that children be included in the industrial mobilization for war brings the announcement from Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the war labor policies board, that no matter what the exigencies of war the government will not resort to child labor.

Digging coal is profitable work in these war days. The last pay check handed Charles Fogle at Mountsville, W. Va., for 11 days' work amounted to \$169.89. On one of these days he loaded 30 tons and 1,700 pounds of coal, thereby earning \$18.20 for eight hours' labor.

Virtually every large industrial establishment in the metropolitan district of Philadelphia, one of the greatest centers of war activities in the world, has been affected more or less seriously by the epidemic. Thousands of employees in the Delaware River shipyards have been stricken with influenza.

Demands for an eight-hour day and a wage of \$1 an hour, with \$2 an hour for overtime, were presented to the national labor adjustment committee at New York on behalf of 75,000 longshoremen engaged in overseas shiploading at ports from Boston to Norfolk. The present agreement between the men and their employers, including government agencies and steamship lines, expires at midnight. According to members of the committee, it calls for a nine-hour day and a wage scale of 50 cents an hour, with 75 cents for night work and \$1 at meal hours or on Sundays. T. V. O'Connor, delegate from the International Longshoremen's association, said before the conference began that the longshoremen had agreed to abide by the decision of the committee.

A strike of workmen at the Hartford City (Ind.) paper mill has been settled, the management granting the demands of the employees for an increase in pay amounting to from 50 to 75 cents a day.

Readjustment of the wages of 150,000 mine workers in the anthracite fields with an increase along lines that will be agreed on by the mine owners and mine workers has been approved by Fuel Administrator Garfield. The action is the outgrowth of conferences extending over four weeks which Doctor Garfield has engaged in with representatives of the mine workers.

WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn.—"I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—would lie awake and get so nervous I would have to get up and walk around and in the morning would be all tired out. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. My nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and able to do my work. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong."

—Mrs. ALBERT SULTZ, 603 Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.

How often do we hear the expression among women, "I am so nervous, I cannot sleep," or "it seems as though I should fly." Such women should profit by Mrs. Sultz's experience and give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

For forty years it has been overcoming such serious conditions as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

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High Grade Mill Ends, \$1.25 per 100 sq. ft. up, including nails and cement. Agricultural Paint 50c gal. House Paint (25 colors) \$2.25 gal. Wall Board (beats lath and plaster) \$22 per 1000 sq. ft. Roof Menders (No. 500) stops leaks in all kinds of roofs, 10c lb. Black Asphalt Coating (No. 300) preserves metal roofs, silos and all exposed surfaces, 66c a gal. in ½ bbls. Ask your dealer or write us for Free Sample and Price List. KING ROOFING & PAINT CO., 115 Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

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To Save Straw.
Keep fire away from straw stacks and sell the straw for the use of the army, is the advice of the grain and hay marketing specialists of the bureau of markets, who point out the wastefulness of burning it, especially in view of the demand for it at the many army camps. It is suggested that all straw be baled as soon after threshing as possible. If assistance in marketing straw is needed, the grain and hay reporting service of the bureau of markets is ready to help.

Don't Worry About Pimples.
On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

All Right, in That Event.
"Should one kiss a young man good-night?"
"If you can't get rid of him any other way I consider it permissible."

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

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